

PATENT

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Patent Application of

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for

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TITLE: Video Game System with LCD Controllers

Suggested class/subclass: 463-42

BACKGROUND - FIELD OF INVENTION

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This invention relates generally to electronic video game systems and more particularly to electronic video game systems that have hand-held control units with liquid-crystal display (LCD) screens.

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BACKGROUND - DISCUSSION OF PRIOR ART

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Video game console systems, hand-held control units, and hand-held electronic games having liquid crystal display (LCD) screens are well known and are described in US patent 5,393,073. It is also known to distribute video games on plastic discs on which encrypted information has been written for verifying authenticity. It is also known to use touch-sensitive screens and pads, in addition to or in place of a mouse, for entering information into hand-held computers. It is also known to use analog joysticks to manipulate movement of player controlled characters in simulated 3-dimensional space (see US patent 6,139,433) on a TV-screen.

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In a video game in which two or more human players control their respective player-controlled characters on a TV-screen using hand-held controllers with LCD screens (see my US patent

5,358,259), a problem arises as to how each human player can signal to the game console (the game system's main computer) what the player wants his/her character to do, other than using push buttons to control simple actions such as running, jumping, hitting, shooting, etc. In a multi-player game, some of the selected and rejected actions for a player's character should not be seen on the TV screen by other players. A human player can indicate his/her wants by making a selection on a hand-held menu of words, but this is not very natural.

Patent application GB 2,353,928A discloses a game system having a console connected to multiple hand-held game machines with LCD's that display maps including squares to indicate player-controlled characters, circles to indicate monsters, and diamonds to indicate items. Although this patent maintains that these maps are pictures, the patent does not provide any examples of pictures of animated characters with hands, arms, legs, faces, and clothing for display on hand-held control units.

Therefore, a need has arisen for hand-held controllers that display more natural visual information such as pictures, especially pictures of characters, that enable players to control their TV-screen characters more naturally than with prior-art controllers.

SUMMARY

An embodiment of this invention is a video game system that includes a console unit and hand-held control units. The console unit generates animated pictures for display on a television (TV) screen. Each hand-held control unit includes an LCD screen that displays pictures, maps, words, and numbers. The pictures may be still pictures and/or animated pictures. During parts of the game, each control unit may directly control animated characters that are displayed on the TV screen, and at other times the LCD screens can display pictures of scenes and animated characters that are different from the scenes and characters displayed on the TV screen. Each control unit may operate for awhile as a personal game unit while remaining in coordination with the console game unit that may be generating pictures of the same scene or a different scene for display on the TV screen. Pictures displayed on a control unit LCD screen may appear concurrently or later on a TV screen.

Simulated objects and characters are displayed on the LCD screen in a natural pictorial setting and can be selected, moved, constructed, changed, or deleted by a player without revealing to other players these objects of interest or their disposition. In the preferred embodiment, hand-held control units have touchscreens so that players can point to objects and characters on the LCD screen without always using cursors or push button. The video game system in general will provide a unified game experience in which hand-held controllers do more than just control a console game, but also do more than just a stand-alone hand-held game.

Each game operates in a simulated world populated with animated characters and static objects which are displayed on the screen of the TV set, and are also displayed on the LCD screens of hand-held controllers. While one part of the simulated world is displayed on the TV screen, different parts of the simulated world may appear on the LCD screens of player's hand-held control units. Alternatively, some of the pictures displayed on LCD

screens and TV screens may represent the same part of the simulated world at different times, or different parts at the same time.

In a war game for example, while a first player is controlling a soldier fighting a skirmish in one part of the simulated world that appears on the first player's LCD screen, a second player may be controlling a different character building a fortification in a different part of the simulated world and this building scene appears on the second player's LCD screen, while a third part of the simulated world appears on the TV screen, in this example. Alternatively, the skirmish may appear on the TV screen while the second player's attention is focused on the building scene displayed on his/her control unit. Later the TV screen may display the fortification that was secretly built by the second player's character, perhaps to the surprise of the first player.

ADVANTAGES

By displaying pictures on an LCD screen for each player, alternative dispositions of objects and characters in the game are presented to players in a natural setting, unlike menus of words or symbols representing characters. This reduces clutter on the TV screen which might otherwise reveal to other players unfinished work or hidden alternatives. Natural pictures on an LCD screen will provide quicker and more accurate recognition and selection of locations, directions, orientation, and actions of game characters before they appear on the TV screen.

OBJECTIVES

An object of this invention is to make role-playing video games more fun for players by providing alternative choices for each player in personalized natural pictures on control units so that the main TV picture does not reveal players' confidential alternatives or selections.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows an exemplary game playing session in which two human game players hold game control units having LCD screens on which are displayed miniature copies or likenesses of large pictures displayed on the screen of a television set.

Fig. 2 shows an exemplary game playing session in which two human game players hold game control units having LCD screens on which are displayed respectively a miniature copy or likeness of the large TV picture and a miniature preview picture of a later scene.

Fig. 3 is an external isometric view of an exemplary hand-held control unit including an LCD screen and touch-sensitive pad.

Fig. 4 is a block diagram of the Fig. 3 control unit.

Fig. 5 is an isometric view of a hand-held control unit illustrating manual selection of numbers by using a cross-switch and a push-button.

Fig. 6 is an isometric view of a hand-held control unit with a touch-sensitive LCD screen illustrating manual selection of numbers.

Fig. 7 is an isometric view of a hand-held control unit with a touch-sensitive LCD screen illustrating manually controlled movement of a selected picture object.

Fig. 8 is an isometric view of an exemplary video game system using two of the Fig. 3 control units.

Fig. 9 is an isometric view of a prior-art video game system from Fig. 9 in US Patent 5,358,259.

Fig. 10 is an isometric view of a hand-held control unit with a touch-sensitive LCD screen illustrating manual selection of character emotions.

5 Fig. 11 is a touch-sensitive LCD screen with cartesian coordinates superimposed to illustrate selection and movement of simulated objects in two dimensions on an LCD picture.

10 Fig. 12 is a map on an LCD screen to illustrate manual selection of a line segment defined by a pair of 2-dimensional locations on the map.

15 Fig. 13 is a map on an LCD screen to illustrate a line of soldiers in a war game.

Fig. 14 is a map on an LCD screen to illustrate creation of a simulated barrier on a bridge in a war game.

20 Fig. 15 is a touch-sensitive LCD screen illustrating manual selection of an action to be performed by a game character from four alternative actions.

25 Fig. 15a is a series of LCD pictures for manual selection of an action to be performed by a game character from more than two alternative actions.

Fig. 16 is a block diagram of an exemplary video game system having two hand-held control units.

30 Fig. 17 is a block diagram of the Fig. 16 video game system with details of an exemplary security processor chip.

Fig. 18 is a block diagram of a disk manufacturer's process of encrypting data and writing it onto an optical disk.

35 Fig. 19 is a record format indicating various data fields in a location data record.

Fig. 20 is a memory map of various programs stored in a hand-held control unit.

Fig. 21 is a flow chart of program processes in a hand-held control unit.

Fig. 22 is a TV screen displaying a picture of a video game scene to illustrate the level of detail that may occur in such a picture.

Fig. 23a, 23b, and 23c are an LCD screen displaying a likeness of the picture in Fig. 22 but greatly reduced in size.

Fig. 24 is a simplified block diagram of the system showing how data flows between the console and a hand-held control unit.

Fig. 25 is a flow chart of program processes in a hand-held control unit.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENT

Fig. 8 shows an exemplary embodiment of a video game system 118 on which the video games of the present invention may be played. Video game system console 42 generates a video signal on cable 41 connected to TV set 11, for display on TV screen 56 or on a video monitor (not shown) or similar common display seen by other players. Console 42 is also connected to one or more hand-held control units 28 and 29 or other user input devices by cables 45 or a wireless equivalent (not shown in Fig. 8) such as infrared, ultrasonic, RF waves, or other data communicating forms of energy. Console 42 is detailed in Fig. 16 which shows an optical disk reader 83 for reading optical disks 43 in which tracks 82 of digital information, including game programs and data, are pressed and molded by a disk manufacturer.

The improved control units 28 and 29 shown in Fig. 8 and Fig. 3 (control unit 29 is the same design as unit 28) include features not included in control units 44 and 47 shown in other drawings. This is done for clarity in the drawings and does not imply that any one control unit design is more or less suitable for the present invention, except where additional hardware features of control units 28 and 29, such as touch pad 24 and touch screen 23, are required for use in video games that make use of those hardware features.

Fig. 1 illustrates an exemplary game playing session in which two human game players 10 and 12 hold game control units 44 and 47 having LCD screens on which are displayed pictures, verbal expressions, and/or other visual images. Whenever a human player 10 presses push-button (button-switch) 14, his hand-held control unit 44 generates on his LCD screen a miniature copy 33 of the large picture displayed on TV screen 56, generated either from data already stored in control unit 44, or from data transmitted from console 42 (Fig. 16) in response to a signal initiated by manually pressing button 14. Miniature picture 33

may be a freeze-frame, or animated in sync with the TV picture at various display rates, or animated in slow or accelerated motion.

After miniature picture 33 is displayed on the LCD screen of control unit 44, one or more areas 25 of the LCD screen may blink or change color or brightness or otherwise highlight or indicate areas of possible interest to player 10. Player 10 may select a simulated object or area in picture 33 for further study by using cross-switch 15 to position a cursor, highlight, or other visual indicator to an LCD screen location corresponding to the indicated area 25. Player 10 then selects the object or indicated location by pressing selection push-button 57, which may cause the indicated area 25 to be enlarged on the LCD screen as picture 34 so that an object 31 that was previously invisible or too small to see on the LCD screen is made visible. Player 10 may then repeat the process by selecting object 31 which may be a written clue (with words that appear on control unit 44) or a weapon to keep for future action, or other selectable objects. When objects are highlighted or enlarged on unit 44, they typically are not highlighted or enlarged on TV screen 56 so that other human players such as player 12 will not see which objects have been selected on unit 44.

Alternatively, player 10, who does not normally control the dinosaur, may select the dinosaur's foot 58 that is blinking or otherwise indicated on the LCD screen of control unit 44. When player 10 positions a cursor or other location indicator on foot 58 and presses selection button 57, the action sequence of digitally generated pictures being displayed on TV screen 56 may, for example, cut to an alternative action sequence showing the dinosaur stumbling and falling accompanied by sounds of the dinosaur hitting the ground and screaming in pain and anger, thereby allowing character 17 to escape from the dinosaur.

During the time that player 10 is pressing cross-switch 15 and buttons 14 and 57, the action sequence showing the dinosaur chasing character 17 will continue and may reach a different

branch point in the branching structure of action sequences that makes player 10's selections moot. For example, player 12 may be making alternative choices that display different objects of interest on her control unit 47 and she may select different
5 branches in the branching structure of action sequences that display alternative actions of character 17 or the dinosaur, or alternative scenes and characters.

Role-playing video games that make use of this invention
10 will typically promote both cooperation and competition between game players. The exemplary game may promote cooperation between players 10 and 12 in trying to stop the dinosaur from attacking character 17, but the game may also create competition between players 10 and 12, both of whom may want to be first to
15 rescue character 17.

In many embodiments, miniature picture 33 is a freeze frame so that human player 10 may select an object 25 on the LCD screen before the object moves off screen.

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Fig. 2 illustrates an exemplary game playing session in which human player 10 has selected the miniature picture option described above with reference to Fig. 1 and has positioned cursor 49 onto the hand 36 of his player controlled character.
25 The cursor appears only on miniature picture 33 and not on TV screen 56. Player 10 has selected on his control unit 44 a hand-control mode in which he can control 3-dimensional movement of the hand of his player-controlled character. In the preferred control unit design shown in Fig. 3, hand-held control unit 28
30 includes at least one analog joystick 20 or 21 by which player 10 in Fig. 2 may control 3-dimensional movement of his player-controlled character's right hand 36 or other selected body part. Details of a 2-shaft analog joystick to control motions of a player controlled character in 3-dimensions are disclosed in
35 US patent 6,186,896.

In the exemplary game illustrated in Fig. 2, player 10 has used cross-switch 15 to position his player character's right hand 36 to grasp steel pipe 35 for use as a prybar to open the door of a wrecked car shown in miniature picture 33 on the LCD screen of control unit 44. When player 10 selects this option, his control unit 44 sends a data record (Fig. 19) to console 42 (Fig. 8) requesting a hand-grasping action sequence, and console 42 responds by generating a video frame sequence combining rendered polygons of moving hand 36 superimposed on the wrecked car background. Console 42 also generates a video signal for the generated frame sequence for display on TV screen 56 so that the other player 12 may see the hand-grasping action.

Simultaneously, control unit 44 generates an equivalent sequence of miniature animated pictures of moving hand 36 superimposed on the same wrecked car background on the LCD screen of control unit 44. After the sequence of miniature animated pictures 33 and the frame sequence of video pictures shown on TV screen 56 begin, both sequences continue and remain substantially in sync, although perhaps at a different display rate, until player 10 selects other images for viewing on his control unit 44, or another player 12 alters the moving picture sequence on TV screen 56. The moving pictures on TV screen 56 of hand 36 grasping pipe 35 are visible to other human player 12 with no indication on TV screen 56 that any cursor control was used to cause the hand-grasping action sequence.

Human player 12 has selected (as will be explained below with reference to Fig. 15) an action from a picture menu (Fig. 15 or 15a) of alternative actions displayed on her control unit 47. This selected action enables player 12 to position her cursor 59 (Fig. 2) on the right hand 37 of her player-controlled character to add her character's simulated pulling force to pipe 35. When player 12 selects an action from a picture menu, her control unit 47 displays a miniature preview picture 34 on the LCD of her control unit 47 showing what will happen if she implements her selected action.

To accomplish this, her control unit 47 generates and displays an action sequence showing two hands 59 and 36 successfully pulling on pipe 35. This preview sequence can be generated in simplified, low-resolution, fast-motion form, to give player 12 a quick preview of the selected (but not yet implemented) action sequence that will appear on TV screen 56 if she implements it.

In the exemplary Fig. 2 game, if player 12 implements the selected action by pressing on an appropriate push-button, her control unit 47 sends a selection data record (Fig. 19) to console 42 (Fig. 8) which generates the frame sequence being displayed on TV screen 56 and will, for example, generate a modified frame sequence showing her player-controlled character's right hand 37 grasping pipe 35 beside the other character's right hand 36 followed by a picture sequence showing both player-controlled characters prying open the wrecked car door and rescuing a non-player character (not shown) in the wrecked car.

Likewise in Fig. 1, player 10 may rerun prior scene 34 on LCD 22 so that he may make use of clue 31 or pickup tools he neglected earlier. Button-switches 14 may provide rewind, normal speed, and fast forward control of pictures displayed on LCD 22 for manual selection of objects and clues from prior scenes.

Fig. 3 shows an improved hand-held control unit 28 which overcomes some of the difficulties a player might have selecting actions and objects on an LCD screen using only cross-switch 15 and push-buttons 14 and 57 on the hand-held control units 44 and 47 illustrated in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. The exemplary Fig. 3 control unit includes cross-switch 15, two analog joysticks 20 and 21, push-buttons 57, 14 and other buttons, speaker 27, external memory cartridge 16, touch-sensitive pad 24, and LCD 22 covered with transparent touchscreen 23 (shown in Fig. 4).

Touchpad 24 and touchscreen 23 are sensitive to finger pressure and can measure the approximate location of a finger on

X-Y coordinates as described below with reference to Fig. 11. Transparent touchscreen technology is described in US patent 6,163,313. In Fig. 3 herein, both touchpad 24 and touchscreen 23 are specified for control unit 28 so that a player can use
5 fingers of both hands to maneuver virtual objects in 3-dimensional space on LCD screen 22. A player can select an object on touchscreen 23 with one finger, and while holding his finger steadily on the object, use another finger on touchpad 24 to rotate the object into the desired position. Touchpad 24 and
10 touchscreen 23 can also act as push-buttons by accepting a finger tap, for example, of a few hundred milliseconds as a selection indicator.

Fig. 4 is a block diagram of the Fig. 3 control unit 28
15 which connects to console 42 through connector 40 and cable 45 or wireless equivalent. Control unit 28 which is only schematically represented in Fig. 4 includes touchscreen 23, touchpad 24, and controller processor 51 for determining finger locations on touchscreen 23 and touchpad 24. Processor 51 outputs X and Y
20 coordinates to processor 50 which generates all pictures and text that appear on LCD 22 via LCD driver 119, and generates data records (Fig. 19) that processor 50 sends to console 42. Processor 50 also interprets all data records received from console 42 including records containing data from which processor
25 generates pictures for display on LCD 22. Memory security processor 52 controls all data passing between processor 50 and external memory cartridge 16 to verify authenticity of cartridge 16. Memory cartridge security processors are disclosed in US patent 6,190,257. Memory cartridge 16 is typically used when
30 control unit 28 is used as a stand-alone hand-held game system.

When electric power to control unit 28 is turned on, boot ROM 76 provides an initial program of instructions, including some programs listed in Fig. 20. Additional programs are loaded
35 into RAM 53 and are supplied by console 42 which reads these control unit programs from disk 43. See further discussion of these programs below with reference to Figures 19, 20, and 21.

Control unit 28 may include various other features such as an operating system in ROM 76, a ROM and battery-maintained RAM in external memory cartridge 16, a data bus, an address bus, input/output processor, image processing unit, communication control unit, power source, circuit board, and other customary components.

Fig. 5 illustrates a slow method of entering numbers, without using a keyboard, by pressing cross-switch 15 repeatedly to move highlight cursor 48 horizontally and vertically on LCD screen 22 until a desired digit is highlighted. Pressing button 57 enters the selected digit. After all digits have been entered, button 57 is pressed again to enter the multi-digit number. This method is often too slow for games that require entering numbers, such as map coordinates for war games. Using analog joystick 20 is typically faster but less accurate, because pressing the joystick a little too far causes the highlight cursor to overshoot the desired digit.

Fig. 6 illustrates a faster method of entering digits using touchscreen 23 overlaying LCD 22. After selecting a series of digits by touching the digits, button 57 is pressed only once to enter the multi-digit number. For games that are downloaded from the Internet after payment by credit card, the touchscreen method illustrated in Fig. 6, for entering credit card numbers, is the preferred method, because entry of such numbers can be easily kept hidden from other people when entered on a hand-held control unit. Connector 40 for communications between control unit 47 and game console 42 may be connected to wires in cable 45, or an RF transceiver, or a transceiver using infrared photodiodes 38.

Fig. 7 illustrates use of touchscreen 23 to replace the cursor control described above with reference to Fig. 2. Instead of using cross-switch 15 in Fig. 2 to position cursor 49 on hand 36 or cursor 59 on hand 37, the preferred method in Fig. 7 is for human player 12 to touch her finger to touchscreen 23 overlying the LCD image of hand 37 and slide her finger across touchscreen

23 to a new location over pipe 35 to cause corresponding movement of hand 37 grasping pipe 35. Touchscreen 23 signals the finger location to controller 51 (Fig. 4), which converts the location to physical X,Y coordinates, which processor 50 uses to calculate a new LCD location for displaying hand 37. Thus simulated hand 37 will follow the player's moving finger on the touchscreen without any need for a cursor. The image of hand 37 substitutes for a cursor. When the location of hand 37 is within preprogrammed coordinates for pipe 35, processor 50 (Fig. 4) recomputes the pixels representing hand 37 in successive frames, so that the hand appears to grasp and move pipe 35 displayed on the LCD. See further discussion below with reference to Fig. 11.

Processor 50 also sends a series of data records to console 42 selecting a branch in the branching structure of alternative sequences of hand movements, showing hand 37 moving to the location of pipe 35, rotating to a new angle facing pipe 35, and grasping pipe 35, the image of which is separately generated with the corresponding size and orientation. Microprocessor 86 (Fig. 16) or graphics coprocessor (not shown) in console 42 then generates the corresponding sequence of rendered polygons for hand 37 and pipe 35 for including in the video frame sequence. With this Fig. 7 method, players can use their hand-held controllers to indicate movement of objects to new locations in 3-dimensions and indicate actions to be performed which are then typically generated as composite video by generator 117 (Fig. 16) and appear on TV screen 56 for both players 10 and 12 to see.

Fig 8 shows an exemplary video game system 118 in general which includes two of the improved control units 28 and 29 as described above with reference to Fig. 3.

Prior-art hardware shown in Fig. 9 (from my US patent 5,358,259) is included herein for comparison with Fig. 8. LCD screens 22 are illustrated in Fig. 8 showing pictures, in contrast with Fig. 9 LCD screens 13 which show menus of verbal

expressions. For clarity, other differences in hardware, software, and methods are not all shown in Figs. 8 and 9.

Fig. 10 shows a control unit 47 with touchscreen 23 and a picture menu of emotional faces. By touching one face 32, human player 12 can select the desired emotion or mood of a player-controlled character.

Fig. 11 illustrates manual use of touchscreen 23 with X,Y coordinates for indicating a two-dimensional location on the underlying LCD screen 22 (Fig. 4). Fig. 11 shows hand 37 shaped as a fist and located at coordinates $(X_1 Y_1)$. When human player 12 places her finger over the image of hand 37 on touchscreen 23 and moves her finger on touchscreen 23 in the direction of the arrow to location $(X_2 Y_2)$ - the hand image on LCD 22 follows her finger as described above with reference to Fig. 7. Pipe 35 intersects coordinates $(X_2 Y_2)$ and hence when hand 37 intersects pipe 35 at coordinates $(X_2 Y_2)$ the program being executed in microprocessor 50 in control unit 47 interprets this collision as a command to show hand 37 grasping whatever object is at coordinates $(X_2 Y_2)$ - in this example pipe 35. The polygons which form the image of hand 37 on LCD 22 are then modified by microprocessor 50 (Fig. 4) to show hand 37 grasping pipe 35 on LCD 22. If player 12 implements this action, microprocessor 50 sends data to console 42 where microprocessor 86 (Fig. 16) modifies corresponding polygons which form the image of hand 37 in the generated video images displayed on TV 11 (Fig. 16). Hence, when touchscreen 23 is used to move an object in the picture on LCD 22 from one LCD location to another location, the resulting action appears on both the LCD 22 and TV screen 56.

The X,Y coordinates in Fig. 11 may be denominated in pixels or millimeters and refer to the visible area of LCD screen 22 and corresponding area of touchscreen 23. Since the picture on LCD 22 is a two-dimensional picture, there is no Z coordinate, although Z may represent a non-spatial variable such as finger pressure. The X,Y coordinates on LCD screen 22 should not be

confused with simulated coordinates X,Y,Z in a simulated 3-dimensional world populated with animated characters, a world in which Z represents height.

Fig. 12 illustrates another use of cursor control in a war game where a first human player uses touchpad 24 (Fig. 3) to control cursor 49 on hand-held control unit 28 (Fig. 3). He first uses touchpad 24 to position cursor 49 at a map location indicated by the + sign. Then he presses button 14 (Fig. 3) to define the starting point of a line of defense. Then using touchpad 24 to position cursor 49 as shown in Fig. 12, he presses button 14 again to define the end point of the defense line. Control unit 28 then displays a line of dots 30 in Fig. 13 representing a line of soldiers. The first player can also indicate building a barrier across bridge 39 (Fig. 13) using cursor 49 (Fig. 13). Since these tactical moves are displayed only on the first player's control unit, the line of soldiers and the bridge barrier are secret from a second player or players who may falsely assume that the soldiers are deployed elsewhere and bridge 39 is open. If the first player displays the map later, the same line of soldiers 30 and barrier on bridge 39 will continue to appear on the LCD screen of the first player's control unit, but will not be displayed on corresponding maps displayed on control units held by other players.

Fig. 14 illustrates a map with a limited display area 74 that can be scrolled in various directions by using cross-switch 15 to display a different area of the map such as display area 75 which may show greater detail than Fig. 13 on the same size LCD 22. Moving a finger on touchpad 24 or touchscreen 23 may be used in lieu of cross-switch 15 to relocate the display area on a map.

Thus control units with touchpads 24 and LCD screens 22 as illustrated in Fig. 3 are very useful to control a video war game where the battles are displayed on TV screen 56 (Fig. 2) for all players to see, but where tactical moves are planned and executed in secret on hand-held control units. Performing the same

functions with cross-switch 15 on control unit 44 as in Fig. 2 would typically be less natural, more difficult, and slow.

Fig. 15 illustrates a menu of alternative actions which appears on LCD screen 22 awaiting selection by human player 12. LCD screen 22 is overlaid by touchscreen 23 (Fig. 4) so that the next action for character 18 to perform among these four alternative actions is selected by player 12 touching the touchscreen 23. Character 18 in each of the four action pictures may be the same character, a player controlled character who is controlled by player 12. When player 12 touches one of the four touchscreen areas corresponding to the four pictures in Fig. 15, control unit 28 (Fig. 8) or 47 (Fig. 1) generates data indicating which of the four corresponding locations is selected. Console 42 (Fig. 8) then begins one of the four possible action sequences selectable at the current branch point, i.e. one of the four preprogrammed actions. For control units that have LCD 22 but not touchscreen 23, the procedure described above with reference to Fig. 5 using a cross-switch may be used instead of a touchscreen.

Fig. 15a illustrates a menu of alternative actions which appear on LCD screen 22 as a series of pictures, each picture representing one alternative action for the character to perform. In this example there is no touchscreen 23 overlaying LCD 22 and human player 12 cycles through the series of pictures until the desired action appears on the screen 22.

Fig. 16 is a block diagram of the major components of the exemplary video game system indicated generally at 19 and also shown in Fig. 8 (Fig. 8 and Fig. 16 show different hand-held control units). Game console 42 includes a housing indicated by the dashed line in Fig. 16 and shown in isometric view in Fig. 8. Disk 43 is shown outside this housing for clarity, but may be played within the housing. Inside this housing is a small computer consisting of microprocessor 86, RAM 90 for storing video game programs and data, boot ROM 91 for power up and reset and may include an operating system such as DOS, non-volatile

EPROM 89, EEPROM, or battery-maintained SRAM for storing digital information that is different for each game console 42, video signal generator 117 (see US patent 6,139,433) for generating composite or separate audio and video suitable for input to TV set 11 or a video monitor (not shown), and peripheral interface chip 88 for sending and receiving digital data to and from hand-held control units 44 and 47 (Fig. 1) and control units 28 and 29 (Fig. 8).

For clarity, specialized coprocessors for D/A conversion, audio, or for rendering texture-mapped polygons, terrain rendering, and related graphics processing are not shown.

Disk reader 83 reads digital information from plastic optical disks such as disk 43 in which the digital information is molded and burned. Disk reader 83 reads this digital information from two areas of disk 43: from area 81 and from area 80. In area 81 the digital information is represented as a long spiral track or tracks 82 of microscopic pits that are molded into each disk by a disk manufacturer. Digital information in area 81 includes video game programs and data. Area 80, known as the burst cutting area (BCA), typically consists of a circular series of variable-width bar codes that are burned, melted, or heated by a medium power laser beam into each disk after they are molded by the manufacturer. This heating process permanently alters reflectivity of bar-shaped areas of a reflective layer in the disk. The word "burned" will be used herein to encompass the various methods for placing a substantially unique bar code (for each game product) onto each disk, even though the reflective layer is usually not burned through but merely darkened. More than a hundred patents have been issued for optical disks, BCA, and related technology, such US patent 6,081,785.

In the BCA bar code, each variable width bar represents one bit. The maximum number of bits in the BCA is limited to 1,504 bits (188 bytes) under the current standard. Eighty BCA bits are sufficient for authentication because in the exemplary

embodiment, the BCA bits are a block-encrypted cipher of a serial number and another number used for verifying authenticity.

5 Much of the digital information read from disk 43 by disk reader 83 is controlled by security processor chip 84 so that chip 84 can block processing of video game data from unauthorized disks. An exemplary security chip 84 is further detailed in Fig. 17.

10 Fig. 17 shows the video game system of Fig. 16, but with more details on security chip 84 and processing of BCA data. Security chip 84 is a microcontroller with an on-chip microprocessor (not shown) for executing instructions from an on-chip ROM (not shown) to perform functions shown in Fig. 17.

15 If all authenticating data were in the BCA bar code burned into each disk, then software pirates could easily defeat authentication by copying BCA's from authentic disks to non-authentic disks. It is therefore preferable for disk reader 20 83 to distinguish at least two physically different types of authenticating data which are shown in Fig. 17 as burned bar codes 80 and molded lead-in control data track 148. In this example, disk reader 83 accepts data from track 148 only if it a molded track with the standard optical properties of molded pits, 25 i.e. not burned or a writable CD. There are numerous ways of making bar codes 80 and molded track 148 physically different. A simple way to make them different is to mold control data 148 into the disk during the same manufacturing step that molded area 81. Mere separation of the burned 80 data from the molded 148 30 data on different optical tracks or writing some of the data onto a magnetic track would provide little security.

In this example, disk reader 83 distinguishes molded data from burned data in the BCA and this is indicated in Fig. 17 by 35 separate lines through disk reader 83, one line from molded control data track 148, a second line from molded program and data tracks 82, and a third line from burned bar codes 80.

5 In this example, data from molded control data track 148 includes an encrypted hash value 144 computed from game programs and/or data on tracks 82 during manufacturing (discussed below with reference to Fig. 18). This encrypted hash value 144 is encrypted by the game vendor using a non-symmetrical "public key" cryptographic system as a digital signature. RSA, ECC, or other public-key cryptosystems may be used and are typically controlled by a private and public key of about 1,020 bits and typically produce an encrypted ciphertext of more than 1,020 bits. This ciphertext (encrypted hash value 144) is molded into control track 148. MD5, SHA-1 or similar hashing methods may be used to compute the hash value which may consist of 128-bit, 160-bit, or other size binary numbers before being encrypted. Decryption process 107 uses the same cryptographic method to decrypt value 144 under control of "public key" 95 to produce the original hash value 145. In this example there is no need for public key 95 to be revealed to the public.

20 Data from burned BCA bar codes 80 includes encrypted control record 94. In this example, encrypted control record 94 consists of at least 88 bits and preferably 128 bits and is encrypted by the game vendor using a symmetric block encryption method such as the Data Encryption Standard (DES), AES, or equivalent, so that changing any one bit of plaintext affects all bits of ciphertext, without providing clues that would lead to discovery of the bit values of the secret key K2 through chosen plaintext attack or chosen ciphertext attack. Secret key K2 is securely stored in security processor chip 84, preferably in EPROM 98, or EEPROM that is physically protected against chip peeling and scanning electron microscopy. Key K2 is not externally readable from chip 84. DES is described in detail in the Federal Register 40FR12134, March 17, 1975. Simplified variations of DES may be used for block decryption process (99 in Fig. 17) and the corresponding block encryption process (147 in Fig. 18).

35 Block decryption process 99 decrypts encrypted control record 94 under control of secret key K2 (98) to produce a block

of decrypted data including serial number 101 and secret key K1 (reference number 100). One-way hashing process 108 calculates a hash value from key 100 hashed together with all or selected portions of the programs and/or data read from tracks 82 into RAM 96.

Processor instructions 106, stored and executed in security chip 84, compare decrypted hash value 145 to calculated hash value 112. If the two numbers are equal, security chip 84 permits further reading of programs and data from disk tracks 82 into RAM 96 for execution by microprocessor 86. If hash values 112 and 145 are different, then process 26 will block further reading of disk 43, perhaps by endless looping.

Block decryption process 99 uses the same secret key 98 for decryption 99 (Fig. 17) as for encryption 147 (Fig. 18). Typically this key 98 is at least 64 bits and preferably 80 bits. In the preferred embodiment, there is not one master key on chip 84, because if it were compromised, perhaps by an employee or contractor of the game vendor, security chip 84 would become useless. Instead, in the preferred embodiment, each security chip includes a table of keys (not shown) so that secret key 98 can be changed in mid production of any game title by changing to a different key in the table. If the key bits in EPROM 98 are intermingled with unused random bits, anybody who accesses the bits will not know which bits are key bits without also reading the on-chip ROM program that knows which bits are key and which are decoys. If key EPROM 98 is mask programmed, that would reduce security of the keys.

Whenever process 99 decrypts encrypted control record 94, one of the decrypted data fields is serial number 101. Therefore in the preferred embodiment, chip 84 includes a process for comparing serial number 101 against table (not shown) of known invalid serial numbers, i.e. serial numbers that have been found on illegally copied game disks. If serial number 101 is invalid, then process 26 will block further reading of disk 43.

Security chip 84 is designed to authenticate game disks such as disk 43, but not to protect the programs and data on the disk from reverse engineering. In this embodiment, it is assumed that game programs and data on tracks 82 are not encrypted.

5 However, in the preferred embodiment, at least a portion of the programs/data on tracks 82 should be encrypted to deter pirates from bypassing security chip 84. Improvements may be added to security chip 84 to decrypt encrypted programs and/or data and other methods of improving security. The details of security
10 chip 84 are given here only as examples and numerous other designs may be used.

Fig. 18 shows a disk manufacturer's process for writing data onto disk 43. Programs and data 96 are molded as tracks 82 into
15 disk 43 by disk molding process 149. During the same molding process, encrypted hash value 144 is also molded into disk 43 in lead-in control track 148. Encrypted hash value 144 is previously computed by the game vendor as follows: Key K1 (reference number 100) is generated as a random number. One-way hashing process
20 108 then calculates hash value 145 from key 100 hashed together with all or selected portions of the programs and/or data in RAM 96. MD5, SHA-1 or similar hashing methods may be used to compute hash value 145 which may consist of 128-bit, 160-bit, or other size binary numbers. Any attempt to alter even one bit of the
25 hashed programs and/or data will result in a different hash value 145.

This hash value 145 is then encrypted under control of private key 166 using the same non-symmetrical "public key"
30 cryptographic process discussed above with reference to Fig. 17. The results of encryption process 167 is encrypted hash value 144 which is then molded into control track 148. RSA, ECC, DH, or other public-key cryptosystems may be used for encryption process 167.

35

Serial number 101 and key K1 (reference 100) are encrypted together (as a block) by block encryption process 147 under control

of secret key 98 (key K2) to produce encrypted control record 94. Encrypted control record 94 is then burned into BCA bar codes 80 in disk 43 by BCA burner 150, using a different serial number 101 for each disk 43. This makes the BCA bar code substantially
5 unique for each of the disks.

Fig. 19 shows a record format of exemplary data records use for communication between processor 50 in control unit 28 and microprocessor 86 in console 42 by way of cable 45 or equivalent.
10 Each record 78 consists of several data fields including a control unit identification number so that console 42 will know which control unit generated record 78, a picture serial number so that console 42 will know which video frame is being referred to, and a size factor number so that console 42 will know the
15 degree of enlargement so it can relate LCD screen locations to simulated objects in the picture. Each record 78 has an operation code which specifies the type of data and what type of processing is to be performed. Examples of operation codes include:

20	00	initial power up
	01	identify location and size factor of displayed picture
	02	move object located at (X_1 Y_1) to location (X_2 Y_2)
	03	first person approach to object located at (X_1 Y_1)
	04	build object id3 between locations (X_1 Y_1) and (X_2 Y_2)
25	05	change object located at (X_1 Y_1) with object id3
	06	destroy objects between (X_1 Y_1) and (X_2 Y_2)
	07	show hand grasping object at (X_1 Y_1)
	08	show object at (X_1 Y_1) entering object at (X_2 Y_2)
	09	enlarge object located at (X_1 Y_1)
30	10	change camera angle to center on object at (X_1 Y_1)
	11	retreat from object at (X_1 Y_1)
	12	selection from action menu
	13	cancel or undo previous action serial number nnn

35 Since the above X,Y coordinates typically refer to physical locations (in pixels or millimeters) on LCD 22 and not always to spatial coordinates X,Y,Z in the simulated world of the animated

characters, there is no Z spatial coordinate in the Fig. 19 record format. However, if control unit processor 50 (Fig. 4) can convert physical LCD location coordinates into simulated spatial coordinates and send this data to console 42, then the location data in Fig. 19 would change accordingly. If processor 50 can determine the character action corresponding to a LCD location and send this action data to console 42, the Fig. 19 record would include numbers specifying selected actions.

Fig. 20 is a memory map of various programs and data in RAM 53 in control unit 28 (Fig. 4). Many of the functions performed by these programs are combined in the flowchart in Fig. 21.

Fig. 21 is an exemplary flow chart illustrating a sequence of functions performed by some of the programs temporarily stored in RAM 53 in control unit 28. Fig. 21 begins with program process 60 which executes out of ROM 76 and converts any initial manual inputs into numbers in memory to be sent to console 42. For example, a player may hold down button 14 as he or she turns on electric power to control unit 28 to activate previously stored game status data. Then in program process 61 (operating out of ROM 76) processor 50 sends a power-up data record (operation code 00) to console 42 which requests that console 42 send initial programs (read from disk 43) to control unit 28 for storage in RAM 53. When those programs are stored, processor 50 continues with program 62 which processes picture data records received from console 42.

Process 63 then generates a picture for display on LCD 22 that is a miniature likeness of the TV frame currently displayed on TV screen 56. Process 64 then displays the miniature likeness picture on LCD 22. The control unit program then enters a program loop which checks (decision boxes 65, 66, 67) for any manual input from a cross-switch, joystick, touchscreen, touchpad, or button switches to determine which kind of location data to send to console 42 (boxes 68, 69, 70). Control unit processor 50 then sends a location data record (or other type of record) to console

42. The interrupt feature of processor 50 may be used to insure that loops shown in Fig. 21 do not interfere with other functions performed by processor 50.

5 Processor 50 in control unit 28 may generate many of the picture sequences with infrequent guidance from console 42, especially during time intervals when the pictures displayed on LCD 22 are not being displayed on TV screen 56. For example in a war game (referring to Figures 12, 13, and 14), strategic and
10 tactical planning may be controlled by each player on separate hand-held control units 44 and 47. Because these private pictures and/or words are not shared with other players by way of TV screen 56, there is no need for frequent sending of data records back and forth between control units and console 42
15 during these private phases of the interactive game. During this private phase, each control unit acts independently of console 42, executing programs for planning, deployment of soldiers, movement of supplies, building of bridges, destroying enemy barriers, reconnaissance, displaying reports from spies etc,
20 while the TV screen shows generic scenes and information already known to both sides, such as maps of recent battles, or animated characters controlled by other players.

During game phases where the TV pictures are related to the
25 LCD pictures, there will be much sending and receiving of data records between control units and console 42. During these shared phases, console 42 programs in RAM 90 (Fig. 16) determine what is to be displayed on each control unit 28, 44, etc. and generate picture or program data records which microprocessor 86 sends to
30 one or the other control units. When a control unit receives a data record from console 42, decision box 73 transfers control to process 62 which processes the received picture data record. If data records from console 42 contains program instructions, process 62 in this example will load the downloaded program into
35 RAM 53 for execution in the control unit processor 50.

Figures 22 and 23 illustrate the relationship between video pictures on TV screen 56 and a miniature likeness being displayed on LCD screen 22. In Fig. 22 a large detailed picture is being displayed on TV screen 56. If this detailed picture is greatly
5 reduced in size (perhaps by 90%) for display on a small LCD screen 22 on a hand-held control unit 28, many of the details may be lost and the miniature picture may become unintelligible.

Fig. 23a illustrates this loss of detail. One way of
10 avoiding this problem is for processor 50 to generate wider lines and other details as in Fig. 23b from compressed data supplied by console 42. The LCD picture 33 in Fig 23b is a miniature likeness for display on LCD 22 and does not have to be an exact copy of the TV screen picture reduced in size. Another
15 method is illustrated in the Fig. 23c picture which consists of about 250 short line segments that together form a simplified likeness of the picture on TV screen 56 and omits fine textures displayed on TV screen 56. Further simplified pictures may be used on LCD 22.

20

Fig. 24 shows an exemplary and simplified block diagram of system 19 showing how data flows between console 42 and a hand-held control unit 28. When disk reader 83 reads game programs into RAM 90, the programs in this example are of two kinds,
25 console program(s) 151 with associated data, and controller program(s) 152 with associated data. Focusing on the programs, controller program 152 is transmitted to RAM 53 in hand-held control unit 28 and executed in microprocessor 50. Console program 151 is stored in RAM 90 and executed by microprocessor 86
30 which generates animated picture data 146 representing one or more animated characters performing an action. This data stored in RAM 146 is converted to a video signal as described above with reference to Fig. 16. This video signal is passed to TV 11 by way of cable 41 (Fig. 16) and is displayed as animated pictures
35 on TV screen 56. Microprocessor 86 also generates data records which it sends (arrow 154) to control unit 28. An example of a

data record 78 is illustrated and discussed above with reference to Fig. 19. Other record formats may be used by programs 151 and 152.

5 Execution of console program 151 is controlled by data received (arrow 153) by console 42 from microprocessor 50 in control unit 28. Microprocessor 50 receives (arrow 154) the data records received from console 42 and this data affects execution of program 152 in microprocessor 50 which also receives manually
10 entered input signals from cross-switch 15 (only one of the 4 switches is shown), analog joystick 20, touchscreen 23, and/or other manual controls. These input signals result from a human player's decisions based on animated pictures that are displayed on LCD 22 from animated picture data 146 generated by
15 microprocessor 50 executing program 152 in RAM 53. The input signals also control execution by microprocessor 50 which sends corresponding data records (arrow 153) to console 42.

20 Fig. 25 is an exemplary flow chart illustrating a sequence of functions performed by some of the programs temporarily stored in RAM 53 in control unit 28 to replay pictures previously displayed on LCD 22. As with Fig. 21 discussed above, Fig. 25 begins with program process 60 which executes out of ROM 76 and converts any initial manual inputs into numbers in memory to be
25 sent to console 42. Then in program process 61 (executing out of ROM 76) processor 50 sends a power-up data record to console 42 (as discussed above with reference to Fig. 21). If decision box 73 determines that a new picture-data record has been received by control unit 28, processor 50 continues with process 62 which
30 processes picture data records received from console 42. From this data, process 63 then generates a picture for display on LCD 22 that is a miniature likeness of the TV frame currently displayed on TV screen 56. Program 159 provides blinking or highlights, if any are specified in the picture-data record, to
35 accent objects (such as 31 on Fig. 1) in the likeness picture. Program 64 then displays the likeness picture on LCD 22.

Processes 65, 66, and 67 (discussed above with reference to Fig. 21) then check for player manual input.

Decision box 156 determines if the player has manually
5 selected a blinking or highlighted object. If such an object was
not selected, the object is still selectable and the player may
want to return to it later using the replay feature detailed
here. Decision box 156 then passes control to process 155 which
adds a new record to a replay table 165 of data in RAM 53 from
10 which the full-screen picture containing the blinking or
highlighted object can be regenerated on LCD 22. A digital
pointer (not shown) points to the last (latest) record in table
165. If the object was selected (and therefore no longer
blinking or highlighted), decision box 157 determines if the
15 picture should still be saved in replay table 165 to preserve
continuity of motion during later use of the replay feature. For
example, data for regenerating one picture per second may be
saved in replay table 165. Processor 50 proceeds to decision box
72 in Fig. 25 which loops back to decision box 73.

20

If decision box 73 in Fig. 25 determines that no
picture-data records are pending, processor 50 proceeds to
decision box 160 which checks button-switches and other manual
inputs to determine if a player has requested the replay option.
25 If yes, process 163 sets a pointer to the beginning (oldest
record) of replay table 165 discussed above, and process 158
generates a miniature likeness from data in replay table 165.
If decision box 161 determines that the player selected the
fast-forward option to return picture-by-picture to the latest
30 likeness picture, process 164 adds 1 (one) to the table pointer
which points to the next data record in replay table 165. If
decision box 161 determines that the player has not selected
either the replay or fast-forward options, control passes to
process 65 discussed above.

As used herein, the term "video screen" includes the display area of a television screen, computer monitor, video monitor, RGB monitor, CRT, and the like. The term "video" includes composite, non-composite, RGB, monochrome, color, analog, digital, and MPEG video, and the like. The term "molded" includes injection
5 molded, pressed, stamped, and other disk manufacturing methods.

The term "likeness" includes pictures that have a similar character performing a similar action, even though there are
10 noticeable differences in resolution, texture, and other details. The term "program" as used herein may consist of more than one loadable module and includes executable instructions and any data that is typically part of a program module or modules.

The term "LCD" (liquid crystal display) has been used herein
15 as an illustrative example of any discrete display apparatus having discrete picture elements.

Although I have described my invention with a degree of
20 particularity in connection with what is presently considered to be the most practical and preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that the present disclosure has been made only by way of example and that my invention is not to be limited to the disclosed embodiment, but on the contrary, is intended to cover
25 various modifications and equivalent arrangements, steps, and components included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

Reference Numbers in Drawings

- 10 human player
- 11 television (TV) set or video monitor
- 12 human player
- 13 LCD screen
- 14 push button
- 15 cross-switch
- 16 memory cartridge
- 17 picture of game character
- 18 picture of character performing action
- 19 video game system generally
- 20 joystick assembly
- 21 joystick assembly
- 22 LCD screen
- 23 touch screen
- 24 touch pad
- 25 small area of LCD screen
- 26 process of stop reading disk
- 27 speaker
- 28 hand-held control unit with handles
- 29 hand-held control unit with handles
- 30 representation of military barrier
- 31 clue object
- 32 picture of emotional face
- 33 picture on LCD screen
- 34 picture on LCD screen
- 35 picture of iron pipe
- 36 picture of player character's hand
- 37 picture of player character's hand
- 38 infrared communication unit
- 39 representation of a bridge
- 40 electrical connector
- 41 cable linking game console to TV
- 42 video game system console
- 43 optical disk
- 44 hand-held control unit

45 cable linking control unit to console
46 hand-held control unit
47 hand-held control unit
48 highlighted image
49 cursor
50 microprocessor
51 touchpad processor
52 memory security processor
53 random access memory (RAM)
54 game product number
55 process of checking authenticity of disk
56 TV screen
57 selection push-button
58 dinosaur's foot
59 cursor
60 program process
61 transmission of data
62 program process
63 program process
64 displaying an LCD picture
65 program decision
66 program decision
67 program decision
68 program process
69 program process
70 program process
71 transmission of data
72 program decision
73 program decision
74 map display area
75 map display area
76 read only memory (ROM)
77 memory map of programs
78 location data record
79
80 burst cutting area (BCA) of disk
81 program and data area of disk

82 tracks molded into disk
83 optical disk reader
84 security processor
85 speaker in TV set
86 microprocessor
87 electrical connector
88 peripheral interface processor
89 EPROM or EEPROM
90 RAM
91 boot ROM
92 address bus
93 data bus
94 encrypted control record
95 "public" key
96 unencrypted programs and/or data in RAM
97
98 secret key K2
99 process of block decryption
100 decryption key K1
101 disk serial number
102 process of validating disk serial number
103
104
105
106 process of authenticating programs/data
107 process of RSA decryption
108 process of calculating hash values
109
110
111
112 hash value
113
114
115
116
117 video signal generator
118 video game system generally

119	LCD driver circuit
120	
140	
141	
142	
143	
144	RSA encrypted hash value
145	hash value
146	animated picture data
147	process of block encryption
148	lead-in control information
149	process of molding disk
150	process of burning BCA into disk
151	console program
152	controller program
153	data transmission
154	data transmission
155	program process
156	program decision
157	program decision
158	program process
159	program process
160	program decision
161	program decision
162	program decision
163	program process
164	program process
165	table of data in RAM
166	RSAA private key
167	RSA encryption process